

A contaminant analysis of hyaluronidase purified from *S. hyalurolyticus* (Amano Enzyme Company, Nagoya, Japan) demonstrates significantly reduced protease activities in the range of 0.00316 units per mL to 0.0188 units per mL and substantially higher hyaluronidase activities (152 to 218 TRU per mL) than found in the bovine enzyme. The *S. hyalurolyticus* hyaluronidase activity is at least about 10 TRU per mL; whereas, the bovine enzyme hyaluronidase activities range from 2.44 to 4.82 TRU per mL.

Q1 Preferably, the *S. hyalurolyticus* hyaluronidase activity is in the range of about 100-300 TRU per mL, as noted in the example above (152 to 218 TRU per mL). This means that less *S. hyalurolyticus* enzyme is necessary per treatment. Although the hyaluronidase obtained from *S. hyalurolyticus* is reported to be susceptible to protease inactivation, less contaminating protease means that the enzyme is more stable for ophthalmic use. These advantages of easier and higher yield purification, higher enzyme activity and use in a system that is essentially free from inactivating proteases, make this source of hyaluronidase a better candidate for ophthalmologic uses.

In the claims:

Please replace the pending claims 1-3 with the following amended claims 1-3:

Q2 1. (Amended) A method for accelerating the clearance of hemorrhagic blood from the vitreous humor of a mammalian eye, comprising the step of injecting into the vitreous humor a solution which contains hyaluronidase from *Streptomyces hyalurolyticus* to provide a dose having a hyaluronidase activity of at least about 10 Turbidity Reducing Units (TRU) of said hyaluronidase, said solution being essentially free of contaminating protease.